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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,897

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1928. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

TIENTSIN TERROR.

PANIC IN THE NATIVE CITY.

JAPANESE PATROL.

Results of 400 Men Running Amok.

SHANSI TROOPS RAPIDLY APPROACHING.

Details are to hand of the outbreak in Tientsin city. It appears that a force of 400 men ran amok. Something approaching a reign of terror now exists. All shops are closed and the streets are deserted except for undisciplined soldiery armed with automatics. This state of affairs is not expected to last long, however, as Shansi troops are rapidly approaching the city.

From Japanese sources it is indicated that the matter of the Tsinan settlement will take a few months. Meanwhile there is no intention of doing away with the neutral zone between Tsingtao and Tsinan. The Japanese ask for the establishment of a municipal council at the former port.

The Nationalist flag has been hoisted at the Chinese Embassy at Washington and at Tokyo. The Japanese Foreign Office has no objection to the latter move, but states that this does not necessarily mean that the Nationalists are recognised.

A TSIAN ECHO.

Shanghai, To-day. Chinese reports from Tientsin state that the trouble on the morning of the 14th inst. was due to 400 men in plain-clothes running amok.

A visit to the native-city this afternoon revealed a state of absolute anarchy. There were frequent shots and the natives are panic-stricken. The streets are deserted except for disreputable soldiery armed with automatics at the crossroads and alleys.

A number of cars were seen conveying corpses of those executed and other casualties. Two Japanese armoured cars are patrolling the streets.

The general situation is somewhat more tense. It is thought that the disordered final outbreak will occur to-night, since the Shansi troops from Peking have been observed approaching 50 miles north-west of Tientsin.

The shops are shut with the exception of those ordered by the authorities to remain open. Traffic on the River is returning to Peiho normal owing to the disappearance of snipers though Japanese ships continue to carry armed guards.—Reuter.

Earlier Report.

Tientsin, Yesterday. The very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire in the native city last night and this morning is attributed to the frequent brushes between plain-clothes looters and the soldiers. Though the reports are usually exaggerated it is certain that there were large casualties yesterday afternoon. Sixteen looters, ex-soldiers, were executed and their heads hung up.

Exodus from the native city via the Japanese Concession is very difficult.

A repair train has left for Peking and there is hope of a partial service in a few days, since the Nationalist agent will probably permit the release of the rolling stock from the military.

This morning there was a heavy explosion. Reports from the native city state that a magazine was blown up.—Reuter.

TSINAN ECHO.

Japan and Port of Tsingtao.

Shanghai, To-day. A message from Tsingtao on the 14th inst. states that the previous day the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Fujita, visited Governor Chao Chi and stated that a settlement of the Tsinan incident would probably occupy three or four months. In the meantime the neutral zone on the railway between Tsingtao and Tsinan would be strictly maintained and no Nationalist flags would be permitted.

The Consul-General considered there were two questions so important that they must be settled as quickly as possible. The first was the establishment of a municipal council at Tsinan strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Washington treaty. The second was the settlement of the

MURDER PRICE.

£200,000 Asked by Daughter.

RASPUTIN'S DEATH.

What A Recently Published Book Is Said To Prove:

Paris, Yesterday. Madame Boris Soloroff, daughter of Rasputin, is suing Prince Felix Yusupoff and Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch for £200,000 for their assassination of Rasputin. She contends that the responsibility of the Prince and Grand Duke for the Assassination is proved by Yusupoff's recent book describing Rasputin's death.—Reuter.

CAUGHT IN STORM.

MISHAP TO SEVERAL FRENCH PLANES.

OBSERVER KILLED.

Paris, Yesterday. Of twenty-one Army bombing planes, flying during the night from Malacca to Paris and caught in a sudden storm near Paris, only four have arrived without incident. Ten are still missing, while the others crashed at various points. One observer was killed.

Only Eight Went Up.

Paris, Later.

The Air Ministry, in a communiqué, announce that owing to a storm threatening only nine machines actually took the air at Malacca. The fact that 20 were expected at Le Bourget originated in a report that others were missing.

None are therefore missing. Five landed successfully and three forced, while one crashed and an observer was killed.—Reuter.

BANK HELD UP!

EXCITEMENT FOR REPUBLICANS.

BANDITS AND SHOT GUNS.

Kansha City, To-day. Six bandits held up a big bank in a street crowded with delegates and close to the Republican Convention hall.

There was intense excitement. The bandits blazed away with shot guns and seriously injured two policemen and a bystander before they decamped with \$60,000.—Reuter's American Service.

TURKEY & SOVIET.

CHANGED ATTITUDE IN RUSSIA.

Constantinople, Yesterday. Turkish official and business circles are indignant at the changed Soviet attitude towards Turkish traders in Russia who are reported to have been imprisoned by the OGPU or handed over to the Tcheka. The Soviet is further hampering trade with Turkey.—Reuter.

SIAMESE ROYALTY.

UNCLE OF THE KING DIES.

Bangkok, Yesterday. Prince Somdet Fachao Banhuan, uncle of the King of Siam is dead.

Washington, Yesterday. Col. Stewart, formerly head of Indiana Standard Oil Co., has been acquitted of the charges of contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer questions to the Senate Teapot Dome Committee.—Reuter's American Service.

It is reported that General Lau Chee-luk (once governor of Swatow and now in the Northern Army), with 6,000 troops, has clashed with Feng Yu-hsiang's 3,000 men at Saho, 150 miles from Chefoo. General Chu Shang-bei is advancing on Saho to assist Feng Yu-hsiang. It is feared that the defeated troops may retreat towards Lungkow and Tengchowfu.—Reuter.

Chiang Kai-shek, whose resignation of June 10 has been rejected, went aboard a Chinese gunboat at Nanking on June 18, leaving secretly for Ningpo from where he is going to his birthplace, Fengtian, ostensibly to recuperate.

Prior to his departure from Nanking Chiang Kai-shek issued orders recalling the Nationalist military headquarters from Tengchowfu to Nanking, whether he is withdrawing all the armies under his command.—Reuter.

Although the political situation is complicated and needs the closest attention, Marshal

COURTS MARTIAL.

One Charge of 'Striking' Not Proved.

PLEA OF DRUNKENNESS.

Three Counts Against a Borderer Private.

Paris, Yesterday. Madame Boris Soloroff, daughter of Rasputin, is suing Prince Felix Yusupoff and Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch for £200,000 for their assassination of Rasputin. She contends that the responsibility of the Prince and Grand Duke for the Assassination is proved by Yusupoff's recent book describing Rasputin's death.—Reuter.

Charges of allegedly "striking" superior officers were preferred against accused at two District Courts Martial held to-day in Hong Kong.

First accused was Private C. W. Foden, 1st Battalion, the Queen's Royal Regiment. He was charged with "striking a superior officer in the execution of his duty" by striking him in the face with his fist, in Kowloon, on June 5, when he was being taken into custody and, alternatively, with resisting an escort or pay in arrear.

On the first charge he was found "not guilty."

Second accused was Private D. Stables, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who faced three charges in connection with incidents at Victoria Barracks on June 8. These charges were: 1, disobeying the lawful command of a superior officer; 2, using violence to a superior officer by catching hold of his throat with both hands; and 3, resisting an escort by struggling.

The Court had not completed the trial when the adjournment was called. There were seven witnesses for the prosecution.

Goden's Case.

Members of the Court were the same for both trials, being Major G. M. H. Ogilvy (King's Own Scot-

NEW ALLIANCES.

Sensational Revelations from Canton.

One of the weekly features in to-morrow's issue, namely, that on Chinese politics, will be an article from the "China Mail's" political correspondent. Revelations will be made which, later on, will provide sensations in the military world.

It is hinted that a very big surprise is in store, in the nature of a re-grouping of the leading Chinese factions, in a manner contrary to that predicted for some time.

lish Borderers), Captain H. L. Graham, M.C. (Scots Guards) and Lieutenant J. F. K. Ponsford (Queen's Royal Regiment).

In the case of Pte. Foden, Captain G. A. Pilleau, M.C. (Adjutant, 1st Batt. Queen's Royal Regiment) prosecuted. Lieutenant A. M. S. Harrington (of the same regiment) acted as prisoner's friend.

Pte. Foden pleaded "not guilty" to both charges.

Evidence By Prosecution.

Sergeant Fryer of the Military Police gave evidence that about 9 p.m. on June 5 he was on duty in Wuhu-street, Hungtung, when he saw Foden staggering in the streets. Accused was drunk, he added.

When he, witness, arrested him, accused became violent.

When about twenty yards from Hungtung Police Station, accused with his fist, struck witness a violent blow in the face. Witness closed with him and both fell to the ground. In falling, the khaki trousers of witness became torn.

Witness shouted for assistance. A European and two Chinese detectives responded and accused then went quietly into the police station where he was detained temporarily, and subsequently removed by military escort to Whitfield Barracks.

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Perfect Defence.

Mr. Hall said that he had a perfect defence.

Mr. Russ suggested that the case be fixed for Wednesday, June 20.

Mr. Hall said that he preferred a week's adjournment, whereupon Mr. Russ inquired what it mattered to his friend if, as he said, he has a perfect defence.

His Lordship remarked that as it was a new case, it was usual to give a week's adjournment.

Mr. Hall agreed, and said that he thought he was entitled to a week.

Mr. Russ remarked that in a case like this, the plaintiff was naturally very anxious, and the sooner he got his money back the better.

Mr. Hall repeated his application for a week's adjournment, to which Mr. Russ replied that there was no rule in that Court which entitled the defendants to a week.

Mr. Hall retorted that it was the usual practice.

In the end his Lordship fixed Wednesday, June 27 for hearing of the case.

SHIPS SEIZED.

Six Claims Against the "Gorgistan."

"JULIN" DEPARTS.

Sold to the Chinese Who Bought the Russian Fleet.

Several vessels have been in the hands of the Supreme Court recently and at least one has yet to be released.

Six claims totalling about \$100,000 have been lodged against Messrs. H. M. H. Nemazee's s.s. "Gorgistan," which is well known both in the coasting and ocean trade. She has been in Kowloon dock, attended to by the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co. One of the claims, the "China Mail" understands, is for pay in arrear.

The Admiral's Case.

After being in the public eye for some time, the 105 feet long motor-vessel "Julin" has left Hong Kong. She was purchased by Admiral Hsu, formerly of the Chinese Navy, for use at Pratas, whence typhoon warnings are sent to Hong Kong. The Admiral was removed from office when the Nationalists took control of the island. He sought repayment of sums disbursed by him. Judgment for him was given by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan. The "Julin" was attached. She was put up for auction, the reserve price being \$12,000. No bid was forthcoming. Then she was ultimately sold, by private treaty, to Chinese interests which, some years ago, had bought up the vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet which were then lying idle in Manila. The price is stated to be \$6,000 which, however, does not satisfy Admiral Hsu's claim. The new owners have sailed the "Julin" away.

Over in a Day.

Then there is the river steamboat "Anjou" which was attached on Wednesday by Mr. Woo Hay-tong, the local Chinese shipping magnate, for about \$38,000, and released yesterday, the master having been settled.

WANTS MONEY BACK

SHROFF SUES FOR \$500.

ONE OF 40.

At the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Jack, this morning, Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for a Chinese named Chan Wah-hee, who is claiming \$500 from the South China Trade Protection Association, which was represented by Mr. J. M. Hall.

Mr. Hall asked for a week's adjournment.

Mr. Russ applied for an early date to be fixed for the hearing, remarking that otherwise the action might not be started by the plaintiff. He explained that on April 21, the defendants had given a promise of payment within three months, which would be in July.

Proceeding, Mr. Russ said that he understood that the South China Trade Protection Association had engaged 40 shroffs, each of whom paid \$500 as security. His client was one of these, and he wanted his money back as soon as possible, especially as he found that he is not going to work.

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(Continued on Page 6.)

PRAYER BOOK.

COMMONS AGAIN REJECT.

INCREASED MAJORITY.

Opposition Again Carry The Day.

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KOREA MARU (Calls at Keelung) ... Tuesday, 26th June.
SHINYO MARU Tuesday, 10th July.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.

KITANO MARU Saturday, 18th June.
HARUNA MARU Saturday, 30th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 20th June.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 25th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
GENOVA MARU Wednesday, 27th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles.
Mexico & Panama.

GINO MARU Thursday, 12th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU Tuesday, 17th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

† TAKAOKA MARU Wednesday, 4th July.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.

† DURBAN MARU Tuesday, 10th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

† NAGATO MARU Monday, 18th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 22nd June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† SEIYO MARU (Moji direct) Wednesday, 20th June.

† BINGO MARU Thursday, 21st June.

ATSUTA MARU Tuesday, 26th June.

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O. S. K.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ALTAI MARU Wednesday, 11th July.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

MANILA MARU Saturday, 30th June.

BOMBAK—Via Singapore and Colombo.

TACOMA MARU Saturday, 22nd June.

INDUS MARU Thursday, 6th July.

DURBAN, DELGOA HAY, BEIRA, DARE-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

PANAMA MARU Sunday, 8th July.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

SHUNIKO MARU Thursday, 5th July.

SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 26th July.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.

ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai) Monday, 2nd July.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

KOHSO MARU Monday, 18th June.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.

MINAMO MARU Friday, 22nd June 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

HAVANA MARU End of June.

JAPAN PORTS.

SHATTAE MARU Sunday, 24th June.

BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.

KEELEUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 17th June noon.

KISHU MARU Sunday, 24th June noon.

SEATTLE MARU (Direct to Keelung) Sunday, 24th June.

TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.

KOHOOKU MARU Thursday, 28th June noon.

TAKAO & KEELEUNG.

BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

CHAIN AND CABLE.

MANY CAUSES OF FAILURE.

SHOCK LOADING.

The causes of failure of wrought-iron chain and cable were recently considered by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. The subject is one of great practical interest when the extent to which such chains are used in engineering is considered. Wrought iron possesses excellent welding and corrosion-resisting properties, and is extremely ductile. The latter property is of extreme importance in lifting-gear chain or cable, with which type engineers are chiefly concerned.

In the event of the application of an unusually heavy static load, or of a shock load (often caused by a snatch or sling movement), a well-made chain in normal condition will deform considerably, thus giving visible warning, and absorb a large amount of energy before finally fracturing. There is, however, according to Messrs. H. J. Gough and A. J. Murphy, who gave the members of the Institution the benefit of their investigations into the subject, a long record of cases where a chain has behaved in an extremely brittle manner. Such failures usually occur under shock loading, often of a magnitude absurdly small in comparison with the normal capacity of the chain; for example, many cable links have fractured when the chain has been dropped into a chain-hold for stowage. The main conclusions drawn from the research into the subject are that excluding failures due to such obvious causes as gross overloading, defective chemical composition or bad workmanship in manufacture, which are easily identified, the failure of wrought-iron chain and cable may be caused by one or more of three main types of defect.

Brittle State.

In the first case, a brittle state may be set up as a result of overheating or burning of the chain iron during one of the stages of manufacture, or of the chain link during the forging process. Second, it has been shown that service shocks and strains tend to bring about a progressive deterioration of the weld, and this deterioration may be of such a nature that the defect cannot be detected either by the usual method of test or by visual examination of the chain. Heat-treatment cannot cure either of these two types of defect. The third and most important cause of brittleness is associated with the type of service demanded of chain and cable. As a consequence of inter-link action, hammering on the ground, snatch-loading, rattling through hawse pipes, the material of the surface of the link, in some cases to a very small depth only, becomes locally hardened to such a degree that its ductility is practically exhausted. The link section then consists of a thin, highly brittle case covering the core which may possess the ductile properties of best chain iron. When the link section is subjected to bending strains, particularly those caused by shock conditions, the hardened skin strains elastically and then cracks. Heat treatment will effectively restore the chain to a condition of great ductility, but it must be regarded only as a cure for surface brittleness. It is not a means of preventing the subsequent re-development of brittleness in service.

LORD KYLSANT.

HARLAND & WOLFF'S POSITION.

STILL LEADING.

The forty-third annual meeting of Harland and Wolff, Ltd., was held at the London office of the company, 1a, Cockspur-street, S.W., the Right Hon. Lord Kyllant, G.C.M.G. (the chairman), presiding.

The secretary (Mr. John Philip), having read the notice, convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said—My Lord and Gentlemen—it is just seventy-five years, or three-quarters of a century, since the old-established firm of Harland and Wolff was founded, and this is the forty-third annual meeting since the business was incorporated as a limited company in 1885.

The accounts for the year 1927, which are before you, set out the financial position of the company and reflect the aftermath of the long coal stoppage of the previous year and the difficult times through which shipbuilding and engineering firms have been, and still are, passing.

The dislocation of trade and industry directly resulting from the abnormal situation in the British coalfields during the larger part of the year 1926 inevitably affected adversely this company's operations in 1927. Not only were our activities greatly restricted, but our whole programme was deranged.

At that time we were just emerging from the acutest period of the depression in regard to shipbuilding orders, with most of our work in the initial stages, and the difficulty of obtaining steel material until well into the year 1927 considerably delayed the progress of construction and aggravated the problem of executing low price contracts with any margin for profit.

We propose to carry forward the balance of £95,202 at credit of profit and loss account, after making transfer from reserve and paying the dividend on the First Preference shares.

The reserve account stands at the substantial figure of £1,000,000, whilst the contingent liability on acceptances discounted has been reduced by well over two millions.

It is satisfactory that Messrs. David Colville and Sons, Ltd., steelmakers, and Messrs. Archibald Russell, Ltd., coalmasters, both of which companies we control, earned moderate profits during the past year; notwithstanding that the coal stoppage of 1926 naturally militated also against them, but neither of these important companies paid a dividend on their Ordinary shares for the year 1927.

In reviewing the position as a whole we are, I think, justified in concluding that the year 1927 represents low-water mark, and that, considering the amount and class of work we have in hand, we should be able to show considerably better results for 1928, assuming no unexpected setback arises from labour troubles or otherwise.

Production From Shipyards.

Notwithstanding the general scarcity of orders, Harland and Wolff, Ltd., were able in respect of the year 1927, for the sixth year in succession and for the twenty-first year in all, to head the list of individual firms with a shipbuilding tonnage output, based on Board of Trade computation, of 94,700 gross register tons, and a marine engine production of 80,676 I.H.P.

These figures comprise passenger and cargo ships and machinery of screw steamer "Laurentic" for the British and foreign owners.

Whilst we constructed more motorships than steamships, the largest vessels turned out by us during the past year was the triple-screw steamer "Laurentic" for the Trans-Atlantic trade of 18,700 tons gross register, fitted with combined reciprocating engines and low pressure turbine.

During 1927 we launched five motorships for a well-known tramp shipping company; five motor vessels for the premier line engaged in the Anglo-Spanish trade; a motorship for the Egyptian cotton trade; four motorships and two steamers for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company; six steam tankers built to the order of Andrew, Weir and Co., Ltd., besides numerous other smaller vessels.

In addition to the machinery for these vessels, we constructed the machinery for three motor vessels for the West African trade, and two sets of engines for Continental owners.

A certain amount of work undertaken last year consisted of small vessels of a type for which the com-

pany's yards are not primarily equipped, but the orders for which were accepted in order to keep our good men employed.

Work In Hand.

In our principal establishment, viz. at Belfast, almost all our building slips are occupied at present with, I am glad to say, a bigger proportion of large passenger liners, for the construction of which our organisation is more especially adapted.

Among the vessels now under construction at Belfast, there are seven large passenger liners in hand, consisting of a 26,000-ton motor vessel for the Trans-Atlantic trade, two motor passenger ships of 20,000 tons each for the South African mail service, and four passenger and refrigerated motor vessels of 16,000 tons each for the South American trade.

At our establishments on the Clyde we are building a number of vessels, including two similar to the four 15,000-ton motorships building at Belfast for the South American trade, and the other a vessel for the South African intermediate service.

Our engine works and foundries are well occupied generally with engines of different types, both motor and steam, including the high-pressure steam turbines required for the Holland-America liner "Statendam," of 30,000 tons gross, which was launched by us at Belfast some time ago.

Our engineering repair establishments at Liverpool, Southampton and London are also well employed.

Working Costs.

Our managing directors and officials continue to make every effort to effect the utmost economy in every department, so as to keep the cost of production at low as possible.

Any further steps that can be devised will be taken to minimise production cost, even if this necessitates special disposition and concentration of our work.

Your board have this problem constantly before them. They fully realise that, in these days of keen competition, it is only by the exercise of every practicable economy in the cost of construction, coupled with the maximum of efficiency and good work, that orders can be secured.

During the severest period of the trade depression, when unemployment was even more widespread, we made a special effort, at a considerable sacrifice, to keep all our works going and to spread what employment we could afford over the several districts in which we are established. With the larger volume of construction now proceeding in other yards in the various centres of the industry, we feel that, if circumstances should oblige us temporarily to close any of our branch establishments, in order to concentrate the work more advantage-

(Continued on Page 5.)

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649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]
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S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 25th July.

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NOVARA	6,098	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
KHYBER	6,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,010	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London
FRANK	7,058	28th July	Miles, London, Antwerp, R'dam & H'burg
KASHMIR	6,081	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KRISHNAPUR	5,324	14th Aug.	Straits & Bombay
RAJPUTANA	16,668	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
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KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

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TALAMBA	8,018	20th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	Shanghai, Tsinling, Wei Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama
MARAFURA	6,853	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,006	10th July	Shanghai, Moji, Osaka & Yokohama
KIDDERPORE	5,334	14th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
RAJPUTANA	10,658	20th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANBA	9,144	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NALDERA	10,089	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

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S.S.	HELENUS	Via Suez Canal	20th June
S.S.	CITY OF OSAKA	Via Suez Canal	18th July
S.S.	DARDANUS	Via Suez Canal	27th July
S.S.	CITY OF EVANSVILLE	Via Suez Canal	2nd Aug.
S.S.	LYCAON	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

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LORD KYLSANT.

(Continued from Page 4.)

taeously at another centre, in the interests of the company as a whole, it will not inflict the same hardship as would previously have been the case.

Whilst some further economies may be secured in this direction, I trust the time may not be far distant when increased work may enable us to keep all our establishments running.

Steel And Coal Industries.

As you are aware, our interests in the steel and coal trades, through Messrs. Colville and Archibald Russell, are very considerable, and the depressed state of these two national basic industries is well-known.

The position is receiving close attention, and every possible endeavour is being put forth, in collaboration with other large interests, to find a satisfactory solution of present difficulties.

Taxation And Local Rates.

In common with other shipbuilding, engineering, steel, and colliery companies, we have found the burden of both taxation and local rates exceedingly heavy.

The promised relief in regard to rates is very welcome to trade and industry, and should help towards lifting a burden which has proved almost intolerable, and has handicapped our industries in competition with similar industries abroad. I welcome also the promised reform in the control of local bodies.

In this connection, it should be borne in mind that, under the existing system, companies both large and small have practically no voice in the control of the expenditure of the local bodies in whose areas they may have valuable interests, and to whose revenue they may contribute large sums.

It would not be unreasonable if votes for local purposes bore some relation to the amount of local rates paid. Sound business management of local bodies will never be achieved until, in this particular class of municipal franchise, votes are granted with reasonable regard to the magnitude of the commercial interests that are at stake.

The railway freights for our group of iron, steel, and coal companies amounted last year to almost \$300,000, and it will be realized that a very heavy additional burden was placed upon them by the increase, in the early part of this year, of 6 per cent. by the railway companies.

These industries had been negotiating, and were hoping for a reduction in railway charges on iron, steel, and coal, if the proposals in the Budget are to take the place of this contemplated reduction in railway charges, they will be very disappointing to the trade, as the relief foreshadowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although very helpful, is relatively small.

Prospects of Shipbuilding.

Shipbuilding, like shipping, is intimately bound up with and affected by the general industrial position of the country.

The improvement in our heavy industries, which has been anticipated so eagerly for some years, has not yet materialised sufficiently to ensure shipbuilders an adequate return on their capital, but there are signs that a gradually increasing demand for new tonnage will ultimately arise.

Evidence of this may be found in the latest trade returns, in the increased spirit of confidence, and in the latent powers of recovery which the country is manifesting.

Thanks to the sound and cautious policy pursued, our national credit stands high. This factor, in conjunction with our industrial efficiency, and commercial instincts, should ensure the retention of our full share of the world's trade, which under favourable conditions is bound to increase.

When normal conditions are fully restored, with general activity throughout the commercial world, a large, well-equipped, and up-to-date organization such as ours should be in a position to take full advantage of better times.

We have had periods of severe depression, before in British shipbuilding, followed by cycles of activity and expansion. There is no reason why, with increasing trade, we should not again see prosperous times in our great industry.

I beg to move:—"That the report and accounts to December 31, 1927, be approved and adopted."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Craig and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Craig moved the re-election of Lord Kyllant, the retiring director, which was seconded by Mr. F. E. Rebbeck, and unanimously approved.

The auditors (Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co.) were re-appointed on the motion of Mr. H. P. Hartland, seconded by Mr. J. P. Phillips.

Subject to change without notice.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
T'ian via S'low & Shai	FOOSHING	Sat., 16th June at 8 p.m.
T'ian via S'low & Shai	CHAKSANG	Wed., 20th June at Noon
T'ian via S'low & Shai	WAISHING	Sun., 24th June at Noon
T'ian via S'low & Shai	KWONGSANG	Wed., 27th June at Noon
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	SUISANG	Mon., 18th June at 11 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	YUENSANG	Sat., 23rd June at 11 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	FOOKSANG	Thurs., 5th July at 11 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	HOSANG	Wed., 11th July at 11 a.m.
Canton Straits & Calcutta	WAISHING	Sun., 17th June at 7 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	NAMSANG	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	KUMSANG	Tues., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
Tentail	HINSANG	Thurs., 25th June at 10 a.m.

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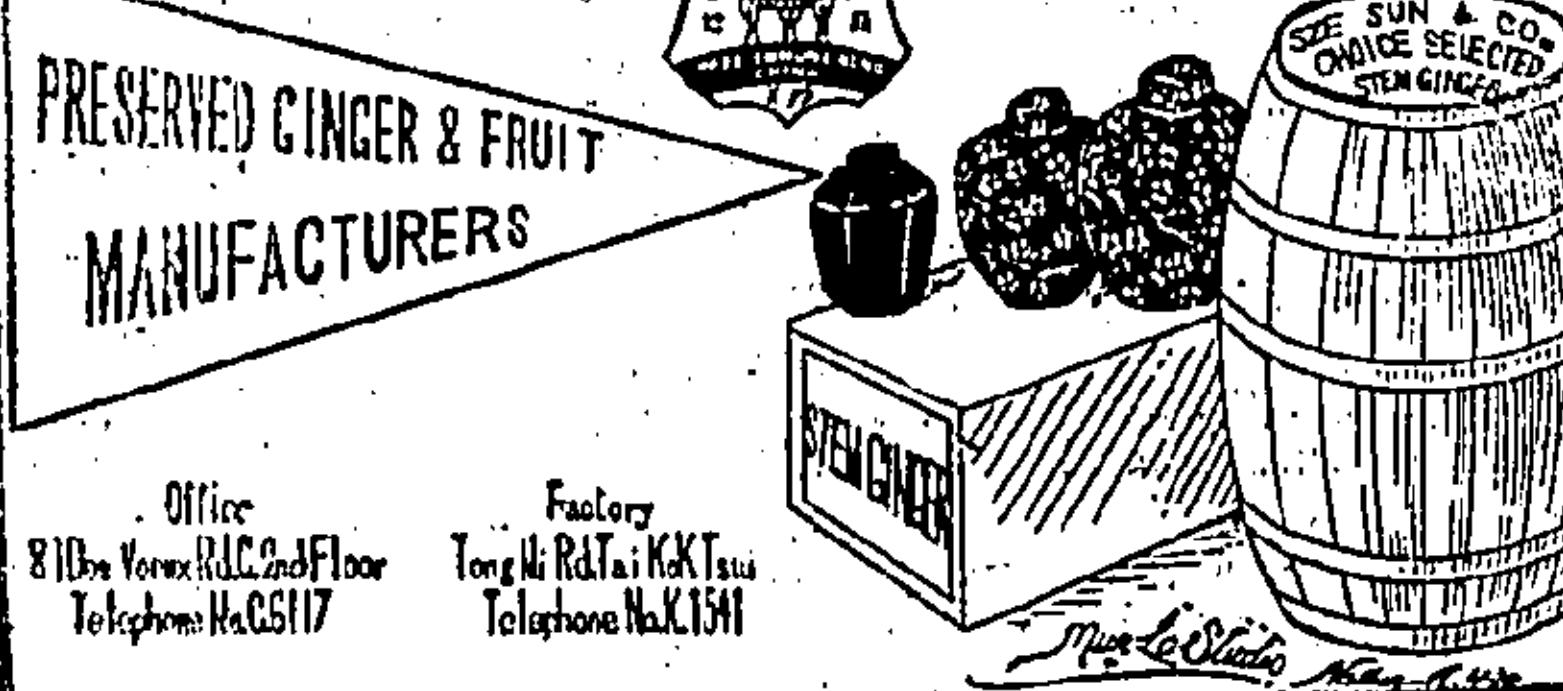
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Additional Blades. \$2.00

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See Advertisement on Page 7 and 9

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BIRTH.

STEWART.—On 12th June, at 351 Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH.—On June 9, at Shanghai, Sophie Henrietta, beloved wife of Charles V. Smith.

Hong Kong, Friday, June 15, 1928.

THE NEW PRAYER BOOK.

If it were not for the fact that the revision of the Prayer Book is unquestionably a matter of supreme importance to many people—clergy and laity alike—we should feel much inclined to state that the matter is "much ado about nothing." To many very sensible folk it certainly is that and nothing more, as such people find it difficult to discover any sound reason why the subject should not be discussed, and settled by the Church Assembly and by nobody else. Why the time of Parliament should be taken up with the question seems incomprehensible, especially when, together with the fact that "though they (our legislators) may reject, they may not alter" the book as it is presented to them. Their sanction, as the representatives of the people, seems, however, to be necessary and therefore the Party-machinery of Parliament has to be stopped while the book is more or less solemnly discussed.

It might all be very simply and expeditiously settled were it not for the fact that the book comes to Parliament on this occasion, as on the last, in a highly controversial guise. Why such should be the case is by no means clear to the average layman. But the fact remains that the measure appears to be bristling with all

sorts of difficulties, moral and material, and all of such a nature that a debate on the subject is inclined to be, in the picturesque language of the descriptive reporter, conducted in a "highly electrified atmosphere." 'Twas ever thus. Our new Solicitor-General, Sir. Boyd Merriman, speaking not in his official but in his private capacity, started the controversial ball a-rolling by declaring that "it is possible to give undue weight to certain extravagance within the Church of England in proportion to the general body of loyal servants faithfully doing their duty." "The Prayer Book" (he adds) "is not designed to legalise these illegalities. If there is (as evidently there is) "certain extravagance" in the Church, it surely is for the Church Assembly and not for the House of Commons to put the matter right.

If the Church cannot put its own house in order, can it be wondered at that Members of Parliament should signify their opinion of such a controversial issue by simply rejecting it? They should go further. They should enact that the Church settles its own affairs without calling upon the legislature to confuse their minds over them. The points at issue are purely ecclesiastical and practically little more than matters of ceremony, which any body of practical men, willing to work in harmony, should be able to settle in ten minutes. But not so, as matters stand, for here we have something closely akin to unseemly wrangling with precious little evidence of Christian charity being manifested. If certain bishops and priests are unwilling to work in harmony with the majority of their fellow clerics and interested laity, why has not the Church Assembly or some other Church body the power to compel them to "fall into step" or seek some other field for a display of their idiosyncrasies? Evidently the adoption of the revised Prayer Book will do little towards creating the desired harmony, for there appears to have been more discord than ever before since its introduction. Perhaps the "thunder in the air" will be dissipated by what the "big guns" of the House of Commons may have to say on the subject. But we have not much hope that such will prove to be the case.

Official Reference.

The fact that the Government has granted permission to two public utility companies to run motor omnibus services in the Colony has already received fa-

vourable comment in these columns. What is not worthy of favourable comment, however, is the peculiar manner in which the public became acquainted with the projects. This was in the form of individual announcements from the companies to the Press. One company, apparently, thought it meet to inform the man in the street that there was to be a new bus service, and the other, of course, had no option but to follow suit. Such information, in our opinion, should have come from the Government itself, in the form of a statement to the Press. It is important information and the public has a right, we consider, to learn of such matters in a businesslike and official manner.

CONFUCIANISM.

PAPER AT CAMBRIDGE BY MR. LO TUNG-FAN, M.A.

(The substance being that of a Paper read before a Study Circle of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, on March 1, 1928, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan, B.A.)

IV.—HIS ETHICS.

We seem to have covered enough background to begin to examine the teaching of Confucius with its fundamental conceptions and principles. But I must warn you that in order to understand his ethics properly, we must be always reminded of the fact that he was talking not to the men of the 20th century but rather to the people of his own mind. He answered the questions of his disciples as they were brought out by mere incidents of their daily life. He spoke mostly in short sentences, and gave no definite explanation. His attempt to give answers suitable to the disposition of his disciples often resulted in the formulation of seemingly different principles with regard to the same subject matter.

This makes it very difficult for us to draw any general conclusions from his teaching. It puzzled even his own disciples. For instance: "Tze Loo asked whether he should immediately carry out into practice what he heard. The master answered: 'There are your father and elder brothers to be consulted; why should you act on the principle of immediately carrying into practice what you hear?' Yen Yew asked the same question, and Confucius answered: 'Immediately carry into practice what you hear.' Kung Si Hua said: 'Yew asked whether he should carry immediate into practice what he heard, and you said: 'There are your father and elder brothers to be consulted.' The master answered: 'There are your father and elder brothers to be consulted; why should you act on the principle of immediately carrying into practice what you hear?' Yen Yew asked the same question, and Confucius answered: 'Immediately carry into practice what you hear.' 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PARTY "PLANKS."

Republican Party Getting Ready.

NEW PROGRAMME.

"Anti-War Treaty Proposals," "War Debts' Cancellation," Etc.

Kansas City, Yesterday. The Republican Party Convention has adopted its programme wherein to fight the presidential election campaign. The programme's main features are:

Enforcement of Mr. Kellogg's Anti-War Treaty proposals.

Continued opposition to the cancellation of foreign debts. Maintenance of the Navy to the full ratio of the Washington Convention for all classes of ships.

Re-affirmation of the Party's belief in the protective tariff.

The endorsement of President Coolidge's Latin-American policy.

The maintenance of an American-built, owned and operated merchant marine.

Sale of the Shipping Board Fleet to private owners.

Rigorous enforcement of Prohibition.

The shadow of the recent oil scandals is seen in the insistence of the appointment of officials whose integrity is unquestionable.—Reuter.

What The Farmers Demand.

Kansas City, Yesterday. The most formidable obstacle to the efforts of the Republicans to compose a suitable programme for the Presidential election campaign lies in the demands of the farmers, who are disgruntled at President Coolidge's action in vetoing the Farm Relief Bill.

The farmers demand a lowering of the tariffs on farm necessities.

The Convention yesterday was enlivened by a number of demonstrators attired in overalls and bee-hive straw hats, who endeavoured forcibly to enter the hall and present the farmer's claim to the Convention.

The police restrained them with difficulty, after drawing their truncheons.

The Vice-Presidency.

A New York message says now that Mr. Hoover's nomination as Republican candidate seems a foregone conclusion, interest is being centred in the Vice-Presidency, in which connection besides General Davies, Mr. Houghton (Ambassador to London) is frequently mentioned.

It is possible that Mr. Hoover's followers will support Mr. Houghton in order to conciliate the New York delegation, of which Mr. Houghton is a member.

A Hoover "Landslide."

Kansas City, Yesterday. There are indications of a landslide in favour of Mr. Hoover, owing to the New York Delegation casting its whole ninety votes for him.

His platform committee have now included a plank pledging his aid to the farmers, but omitting any mention of the equalisation fee, for which further consideration is promised. The farmers, however, are not satisfied and threaten to revere the matter.

Senator Borah's prohibition plank is adopted unchanged, despite protests from the New York delegates and others desirous of repealing the eighteenth amendment.—Ruter's American Service.

Farmers Lose.

Following the reading of the programme against Mr. Hoover the farm leaders under the lead of Senator Lafollette put up a vigorous losing battle for more favourable treatment. The farmers' conference hall was swept by emotional waves of conflicting sentiment, in which wherein the farmers sounded repeated warning as to what might happen in the middle west at the November elections if farm relief was not granted.

Senator Borah vigorously supported Mr. Hoover's stand. The convention rejected the minority farm relief programme and adopted by 817 to 267 the official platform.—Reuter.

"SUNYA."

GLORIA SWANSON AT THE WORLD THEATRE.

"The Love of Sunya," featuring Gloria Swanson in the chief role, is the attraction at the World Theatre until Saturday.

The story portrays a young lady surrounded by openings, to be a famous singer in Paris, or marry a man she does not love and in so doing, extract her family from financial difficulties, or marry the man she loves.

Through the help of a crystal globe, the heroine sees what the future holds in store for her, if she became a singer or even marry the man she does not love. What she saw was sufficient proof not to go to the extremity of either becoming a famous singer or marrying against love.

The picture is cleverly taken, and though rather without action, it has its good points. It is quite up to the standard of pictures that feature Gloria Swanson in the leading role. The cast is big, and include many well-known stars.

THE "SUN PO" CASE.

HEARING CONCLUDED AFTER A LATE SITTING.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Sitting until 5 p.m., yesterday, Lieut.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O., concluded the hearing at the Central Magistracy, and reserved his judgment until Wednesday, of the case in which both the printers and publishers of the Hong Kong "Sun Po" were summoned, at the instance of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, for publishing on May 9 and 10, respectively, articles which had not been censored.

The articles were alleged by the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. S. Fitzroy, assistant Attorney General, to be calculated to induce persons to refrain from dealing with the Japanese.

Mr. Leung Chan, Editor and Publisher of the "Sun Po" again went into the witness box yesterday afternoon, when his cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Fitzroy.

The witness said that he did not see the proof marked "Exhibit C" when it returned from the Censor.

He stated, however, that had he seen the proof he would have allowed it to be printed that portion which was not initialled by the Censor. Witness also said that it was by his order that the uninitialled paragraph was taken out and another paragraph substituted.

"Objectionable" Paragraph.

Counsel then produced the issue of the paper in which the article appeared with the alteration indicated, and the witness said that the paragraph, which Counsel characterised as "objectionable" was actually as published, and that its publication was by his order which was given on the evening of May 8.

Mr. Fitzroy explained to the Court that that was the paragraph which the witness ordered to be substituted for the article submitted to the Censor in Exhibit C.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Leung said that it was previous to the return of the proof that he gave the order for the substitution of the paragraph. That was some time after 10 p.m. It was a common occurrence on his paper for this sort of order for substitution of paragraphs to be given before the return of proofs from the Censor.

The witness said that he had heard the Censor state in evidence that when Exhibit C was submitted to him the paragraph in question was not in it also that the proofs were submitted with blank spaces. With regard to this, latter point, the witness said that the spaces would be crossed out. He declared, however, that it was impossible that blank spaces occurred in Exhibit C.

Meeting of Editors.

Questioned about the meeting of Editors, the witness said that it was on May 9 or 10 that he attended at the Censor's office. He had heard Mr. Lau Kam-chak, the principal Censor say that the meeting was on the 6th, 7th or 8th, but he (witness) denied that it was as early as that.

Asked if he would accept May 8, (the common date mentioned by both Mr. Lau and himself), as the date on which the meeting took place, the witness replied that he could not say for certain that it was on May 8. It might have been the 9th. The witness also allowed that the meeting might have taken place before the article complained of was published. On the other hand, it might have been after.

Witness denied in answer to a further question that anything was mentioned about not publishing articles about a Japanese boycott. He did not hear anything said about a Japanese boycott. What Mr. Lau did say was not to publish anything violent against Japan. He (witness) could not say what reason Mr. Lau had for inventing that story, altho he was concerned about what that no mention of boycott was made to him. Standing as the witness was, a little away from Mr. Lau, he was able to gather the gist of what he said, but if he had mentioned the boycott, the witness would have heard it. He added that he was the last man to arrive at the S.C.A.

Mr. Fitzroy: Is it the case that you arrived after this meeting had taken place?—Yes.

So you weren't not there at the meeting. You arrived after the meeting had taken place?—Yes, I arrived later.

An Interview.

Replying to another question, the witness said that he subsequently had an interview with someone whom he could not recognise. It might have been Mr. Lau. The interview was as regard what

should be done with the paper, and in the instructions he received then, nothing was mentioned about the boycott.

In re-examination by Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, the witness said that the practice of submitting something for censorship after it had gone into print was quite common.

The Magistrate remarked that that was a damaging admission.

Mr. Lo said that they were only concerned with the issues of May 9 and 10. If the Assistant Attorney General wanted to take action in regard to the other instances, he (Mr. Lo) was quite ready to meet Mr. Fitzroy.

In answer to his Worship the witness said that he did not consider the advocating of a boycott an important matter. He also said that he did not think the words "All our brothers rise in a body," etc., were of a violent character.

Mr. Fitzroy, in his address at the close of the evidence for the defence, dealt with the evidence given by the Censors, and suggested that the documents which left the Censor's office on the nights of May 8 and 9 had been tampered with.

Mr. Lo, in a lengthy speech which lasted over an hour, contended that the regulations under which the charges were brought were ultra vires. He asked his Worship to look at the preamble of the Ordinance and drew attention to the words "On occasion of emergency or public danger." He said that that was the only occasion on which the Governor-in-Council could and should make regulations.

Mr. Lo then read Clause 2 of the Emergency Regulations of 1922, which stated "On any occasion which the Governor-in-Council may consider to be an occasion of emergency or public danger, he may make any regulations whatsoever which he may consider desirable in the public interest."

Mr. Lo pointed out that this was a sort of "blank cheque" given to the Executive, and must be construed strictly. The construction was that the power to make these regulations should only be exercised during occasions of emergency or public danger.

Mr. Fitzroy's "Wit."

Mr. Lo also dealt fully with the evidence and the charges, and referring to Mr. Fitzroy's suggestion that certain documents were tampered with after they had left the Censor's office, Mr. Lo asked why, if a person wanted to commit a fraud, he should do it so foolishly that Mr. Fitzroy would be enabled to pass "witty observations" about it.

It was a fraud, it was a most stupid fraud. He asked his Worship to dismiss the summons.

His Worship: As there is a direct conflict of evidence in this case and the matter of considerable importance, I propose to give a decision at a later date.

the British ladies providing the refreshments.

The soiree held at the Yunnanfu Club was attended by most of the foreign community and was a great success.

The Club was tastefully decorated with flags and a profusion of flowers and a bountiful supper was provided for the guests who numbered about sixty.

A very enjoyable programme of music was provided, dancing commencing at 10 p.m.—Our own correspondent.

AT YUNNANFU.

HOW KING'S BIRTHDAY WAS OBSERVED.

SINO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

Yunnanfu, June 7.

H.M. the King's Birthday falling on a Sunday, the celebrations here were held on the Monday, June 4, commencing with a reception at the British Consulate, at which a very representative company assembled.

The guests included General Lung Yin, chief of the Director-

Practically all the foreign community was present, including the missionaries, but the ladies did not attend this ceremony, a reception having been arranged for them in the afternoon.

The Consul-General, Mr. G. A. Combe, addressed the assembled guests as follows:—

"Your Excellency, Gentlemen.—I am glad to see so many present to-day, in honour of the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, and thank all for coming, especially in such doubtful weather.

"I must first congratulate the Directorate on having got rid of all their enemies—the Kwachow troops, Generals Hu and Chang, and Tang San. It is now left with a clear field and is free to deal with the brigands who infest the countryside. We particularly hope that it will make short work of them, so that trade may return to normal conditions, and missionaries be enabled to return to up-country stations.

"The anti-British strikes and boycotts which characterised certain other parts of China during the last few years never reached Yunnan, where the strong arm of the Government kept them down.

"And now an era of close fellowship has set in between China and Great Britain, illustrated by the recent establishment of direct wireless communication between Yunnanfu and Hong Kong. This new tie is bound to strengthen the friendship between our two countries, and conduce to the advancement of trade and prosperity. May such ties last for ever."

When the speech had been translated into Chinese, the Consul-General proposed the toast to H.M. King George V, which was drunk with enthusiasm, the band striking up "God save the King."

After partaking of lavish refreshments, the guests departed.

Owing to the doubtful weather, the ladies' reception was held at the Consulate, instead of at the British Consular Garden, outside the North Gate, as originally intended, and was well attended.

"QUALITY STREET."

ANOTHER BARRIE PLAY FILMED.

QUEEN'S PROGRAMME.

"Quality Street," another of Sir James Barrie's plays to be transferred to the screen, was shown to capacity houses at the Queen's Theatre yesterday.

The usually debonair Conrad Nagel has the principal role of the doctor of a quiet English village during the time of the Napoleonic wars. Playing opposite him in the feminine role is Marlon Davies as Phoebe Throssel.

The failure on the part of the doctor to propose to Phoebe before he goes away to the war, leads to many amusing incidents on his return to find his sweetheart looking like an "old maid" in the cap and spectacles of a school marm.

REVUE ARTISTES.

Prior to the picture programme at the 9.20 performance last night, Eleanor Nixon and Leo Martin, famous revue artistes, provided a delightful half an hour's entertainment.

Their clever dancing and the beautiful gowns worn by Miss Nixon were very much appreciated by the audience.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.

Paris 124.20

New York 4.88 5/32

Brussels 34.94

Geneva 25.33

Amsterdam 12.10

Milan 92.75

Berlin 20.43

Stockholm 18.19

Copenhagen 18.19

Oslo 18.22

Vienna 34.695

Prague 164%

Helsingfors 194

Madrid 29.3/7

Lisbon 24

Athens 374 1/2

Bucharest 795 1/2

Rio 5.29 3/2

Buenos Aires 47 1/2

Bombay 1/5 15/16

Shanghai 2/3 1/2

Hong Kong 2/0 1/2

Yokohama 1/10 1/2

Silver Spot 27 3/4

Silver Forward 27.5/16

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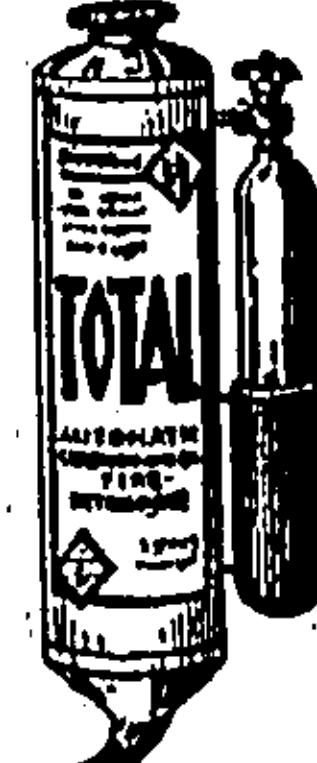
My Old Kentucky Home.

Part 2.—Carry Me Back to Old Virginia;

Old Black Joe; Dixie.</

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NO PERIODIC REFILLING
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Of special use for the following Complaints:—
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Hysteria, Anxiety, Irritating Cough.

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NOTICE

L'Imperator Fire Extinguishers.

Will those who have received invitations to attend the demonstrations of the L'Imperator Fire Extinguishers please note that same has been postponed to

MONDAY at 5 p.m.

Central Fire Brigade Station.

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Representative.

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PARROT

LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Earl Jellicoe and Marshal Foch were recently made Freemen of Scarborough.

At the age of 24 the Suffolk Punch stallion Sudbourne Arab has died in Rutlandshire.

120 golden sovereigns were presented by the townsfolk to the Mayor and Mayoress of Ludlow (Alderman and Mrs. Palmer) on their golden wedding.

Mr. John Angus, an ex-engineer, driver, aged 90, was fireman in 1853 in Stephenson's "Derwent," now standing on Darlington Station platform.

A robin is sitting on five eggs in a nest built in a postal pillar-box at Hanham's Hall, Tendring, Essex. A robin built in the same pillar-box last year.

Yesterday morning a Chinese girl was run over by a motor lorry in Canton-road, Kowloon. She was fatally injured, succumbing after entering hospital.

The temperature on the St. Gotthard was recently more severe than it usually is even in winter. Ten feet of snow are still lying at the hospice, a sight not seen for many years at this time of year.

During the 48 hours last week the Shanghai Municipal Police arrested 65 persons whom they are charging with having committed serious breaches of the peace. Of this number 21 were identified by the fingerprint department as having been in custody before.

In view of the political situation, strict orders have been issued by the Kiangsu provincial courts forbidding the spread of malicious rumours under the threat of severe punishment. In this connection, it is of interest to note that strict martial law was suddenly enforced in Chao-pai.

A claim by Messrs. John Gibbs and Co., No. 6, Des Voeux-road Central, against the Dragon Motor Livery Service, No. 24, Des Voeux-road Central, for \$247.79 being the amount due for goods sold and delivered was mentioned in the Summary Court yesterday. Mr. F. X. d'Almada, for the defendants, consented to judgment.

Probate of the will of the late Mr. Roderick Mackenzie Gray, who died at Cherrywood, Leden, Colchester, on Dec. 16, 1927, has been granted to Mr. P. C. Potts, of Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, sharebrokers, who is the attorney for deceased's widow and son, now residing in England. The late Mr. Gray left Hong Kong estate valued at \$36,600.

The delegate of the National Students Military Training Committee who went to Nanking to ask for permission to organise a student army and request the Government to send a supervisor to Shanghai, has returned and made a report (says the Chinese press) to the effect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is sending his chief A. D. C. there for this purpose.

Charged with snatching a handbag from Mrs. Hunter in Yu-uen-road, Shanghai, an unemployed Chinese was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Judge Liang in the Provincial Court. Accused was arrested by Mr. Focke, who found him hiding in a clump of bushes with a part of the handbag near him. Accused, who admitted the offence, had seven previous convictions against him.

Judge Sir Peter Grain and the Crown Advocate, Mr. A. G. Mossop, left Shanghai by the "Empress of Canada" for Hong Kong where they will tranship to Amoy. They are accompanied by Mr. F. N. Quin, Chief Clerk of H. M. Supreme Court. In Amoy Judge Grain will try a number of Indians who are charged with general affray, with more serious indictments against certain of the number. Judge Grain will probably be absent from Shanghai for about a fortnight, and during that period Judge King will be in charge of the Supreme Court.

That the Japanese flag is respected in the native city of Tientsin was proved when a Chinese firm found difficulties in their way to bringing cargo into the French Concession, says the "North China Daily Mail." The cargo was stored in a Chinese-owned godown near the Tientsin Central Station. The Chinese firm surmounted the difficulty by telephoning to a Japanese shipping firm asking them to send a motor lorry to the native city, flying the Japanese flag and bring the cargo into the French Concession. The Japanese flag seemed to possess the mystic power of Aladdin's lamp. It acted like a charm, the cargo was delivered, and the Chinese merchant is now congratulating himself on his foresight.

A hen at Eversholt, Beds, has hatched two chickens from one egg.

Dr. von Balligand, the new German Minister to Portugal, has arrived in Lisbon.

The European Commission of the Danube has decided not to reduce navigation charges on that river.

The fires in the oil wells at Pascov, Roumania, have been localised, but the damage is considerable.

Books, valued at \$10, were recovered by a Chinese detective in a hawker's stall in Lower Lascar Row, after they had been reported lost by a Chinese school boy of the Docking English School.

Mr. Wong Kwong-tin will distribute the prizes to the students of the Sacred Heart College to-morrow at 11 a.m. at the Star Theatre, through the courtesy of the Manager of the H. K. Amusements Ltd.

Burglars stole 180 gold sovereigns from Barkham post-office, Berks.

Surrey's rate will be 3s. 8d. in the £, compared with 3s. 6s 1d. last year.

Useful rains have fallen in the settled areas in South Australia, enabling farmers to proceed with seeding operations.

A quantity of household and office furniture will be auctioned by Messrs. Lammert Bros. at their Sales Room on Monday next at 2.30 p.m.

Professor Sylvain Lavi, who lectured to members of the Shanghai Royal Asiatic Society on Nepal, has left for France by the M.M.S. "D'Artagnan."

The police have received a report to the effect that a thief entered No. 405, Shanghai-street, Yau-mati, on Thursday and made off with clothing and valuables worth \$60.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, has issued orders to his subordinates to hold a national economic conference in the Shanghai office of the Ministry on June 15 to which representatives of the different provinces should be invited.

A party of six seafarers have perished with the vessel and a big catch in the Baltic, says a Helsinki message. One survivor reached safety after suffering great hardships. He has been unable to give any explanation of the accident.

The members of the Roumanian Regency Council, accompanied by the Prime Minister, M. Bratianu and other Ministers, went to Temesvar for the inauguration of the new national theatre in that city. The visitors were enthusiastically received.

Two former members of the Opium Suppression Bureau, found guilty of armed robbery, were executed by order of the Shanghai military authorities last Saturday. Another man, said to have been concerned in the same affair, was given life imprisonment.

The negro Lipumba, who was sentenced to death for murder and other crimes in the district of Kindu, in the Belgian Congo, will probably be executed on the scene of his misdeeds. His appeal for mercy has been rejected by the Supreme Court in Brussels.

The Norwegian Secretary of Legeration, Charge d'Affaires ad interim in Tokyo, Mr. L. Groenvold, has been appointed Consul-General ad interim in Shanghai, and will arrive at the end of this month. In the meantime the Vice-Consul, Mr. Gish Johnson, will be in charge as Acting Consul-General.

The Painters' Association (Shanghai) met last Saturday, and decided to comply as far as possible with demands of their employees. They agreed to raise the wages of those receiving 60 cents to 63 cents, to give an additional rice allowance, to allow for medical expenses, and to grant an eight and nine hour day.

The Peichihli squadron (says the vernacular press) have signified their willingness to surrender to the Nationalists if they are given three months' pay and a promise that they will be paid their wages which have been owing for the past year. The Nanking Government has agreed, it is said, to pay them a month's wage only and to consider their other demand.

Capetown.—A mysterious animal is causing havoc among sheep on a farm in the Graaff-Reinet district of the Cape Province. So far this nocturnal visitor has killed 250 merino sheep, at an average rate of five or six a night. It is believed that the marauder is a strand wolf, a species which it was believed became extinct 40 years ago so far as the Cape Province was concerned, although it still exists in the Kalahari desert. It is called the strand wolf from its habit of frequenting the coast, where it lived mainly on dead fish washed ashore.

The body of a Chinese military officer was found lying close to the railroad track near Namow, Kwangtung province, on June 11. The body is that of a man about 20 years of age. Two military caps were found near the corpse, each bearing the name of the owner inscribed inside the rim. A post-mortem examination was held by the Department of the Procurator, and it was found that there were three ugly wounds in the body, believed to have been caused by a knife.

The whole affair suggested murder which prompted the police to make an investigation of the place where the dead officer was found. So far they have been unable to find any clue that may lead to a solution. The "Canton Gazette" states the "Canton Gazette."

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**A WEEK'S PAPERS
IN ONE**

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SEND IT HOME!

Much of what is in the "Overland China Mail" this week will make the kind of reading about China, which Westerners like best.

There is that will of several lakhs of dollars left by a Chinese warlord. The series of attempted assassinations on Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier, and on General Chang Tsung-chang at Tientsin.

Marshal Chang Tsu-lin has been dead and alive again following the bomb sensation at Mukden; at least, it is known that he is wounded. Then there was some further bombing near Japanese premises in Mukden.

The continual sniping of British merchantmen on the Upper Yangtze River—about a thousand miles up—will also stir the imagination of people at Home.

Closer to Hong Kong, there has been the tragedy of the "Kochow," full reports of which appear in the "Overland."

All developments in North China, what has occurred at Peking, Tientsin elsewhere, the withdrawal of Britons and other foreigners from mining and other zones—these are all described in the "Overland."

What is more, the "Overland China Mail" is the only weekly summary of Hong Kong and China news which is illustrated—profusely illustrated with photos of current events and personalities. Do not forget to send a copy Home. It tells how you are faring here and it will save writing several letters.

WHEN YOU GO ON LEAVE.

Hong Kong's spring exodus has begun. Are you going Home on leave this year? If you are, you will be surprised by the number of persons who will ask you about China and Hong Kong. You will be astonished at the number and type of silly questions put to you in all good faith. And you will have to admit reluctantly (if only to yourself) that you are not quite certain. Will you be believed, though? Keep in touch with Hong Kong and China by having the "Overland China Mail" sent to you for a stipulated period.

By spending a little time while you are on holiday, you can keep yourself well informed if you have the "Overland." The articles which you will seek are written to help non-Chinese to understand. In any case, you will not regret from your own point of view, being posted with the main developments (reported in brief) while you are away.

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."


Sport Columns
LAWN TENNIS.**REVIEW OF SATURDAY'S MATCHES.****I.R.C.S. DEFEATS.**

The Indian R.C. had hopes, earlier in the season, of being able to win in the "B" division championship, or at least be "placed" when the end approaches, but their last two reverses have proved that they are not nearly so strong as was at first expected. Their defeat by the South China A.A. on Saturday was rather a surprise, even more so because the Indians played a prominent "A" division representative.

South China, who lost to the Chinese R.C. last year by the narrow margin of seven games, are playing as well as ever at present and can be depended upon to fully extend their competitors when these two sides meet. The Club de Recreio, too, are not to be ignored. It is expected that the competition in the "B" division will resolve itself into a struggle for first place between these three sides.

The Chinese R.C.2 got quite a scare from the Kowloon C.C. as the former had to go all out and eventually won by only one game. The R.A.O.C. did well to beat the Recreio-1 but the other Portuguese team took no chance on Wednesday and severely trounced the soldiers.

The Indians "A" team appears to be very weak indeed this year. They have lost the only two matches that they have played and unless there is a tremendous improvement in their play it will not be surprising to see them finish up near the bottom of the League.

TWO VICTORIES FOR CHINESE R.C.**TEAMS AND MATCHES.**

The Chinese Recreation Club on the Causeway Bay ground yesterday afternoon beat the Indian R.C. (Second Division) and Recreio "A" (Third Division).

SECOND DIVISION.**Chinese R.C. v. Indian R.C.**

C. Chou and Horace Lo (Chinese R.C.)—
beat S. A. Ismail and A. H. Madar 10-1
lost to S. A. Hussain and D.

Mohamed 4-7
beat S. S. Hussain and S. A. R. Bux 7-4

21-12
Lau Fook-ki and Kwok Po-kan (Chinese R.C.)—
beat S. A. Ismail and A. H. Madar 10-1
beat S. A. Hussain and D.

Mohamed 8-3
beat S. S. Hussain and S. A. R. Bux 6-5

24-9
Lau Man-ching and Iu Tak-cheuk (Chinese R.C.)—
beat S. A. Ismail and A. H. Madar 8-3
beat S. A. Hussain and D.

Mohamed 8-3
beat S. S. Hussain and S. A. R. Bux 8-3

24-9
(Total: Chinese R.C. 69, Indian R.C. 30).

THIRD DIVISION.**Chinese "A" v. Recreio "A".**

Ma Wai-but and Ip Kau (Chinese "A")—
beat C. Remedios and C. Basto 10-1
beat L. Carvalho and J.

Xavier 8-3
beat H. A. Noronha and A. A. Remedios 8-3

26-7
The U.S. team defeated the Mexicans by the score 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

BASEBALL.**LEAGUE GAMES START TO-MORROW.****BRIGHT PROSPECTS.**

Lau Man-kwong and Chiu Tsun-chiu (Chinese "A")—
beat C. Remedios and C. Basto 10-1
beat L. Carvalho and J.

Xavier 8-3
beat H. A. Noronha and A. A. Remedios 9-2

27-6
Cheng Chi-wing and Chow Wah-po (Chinese "A")—
beat C. Remedios and C. Basto 10-1
beat L. Carvalho and J.

Xavier 9-2
beat H. A. Noronha and A. A. Remedios 10-1

29-4
(Total: Chinese "A" 82, Recreio "A" 17).

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

On the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts to-day, the Chinese Recreation Club will meet the Home Club in the "A" Division.

FIXTURES.

The following matches are down for decision to-morrow:—

"A" Division.

Kowloon C.C. v. M.B.K.

Hong Kong C.C. v. C.R.C.

University v. I.R.C.

"B" Division.

R.E. v. University.

Hong Kong C.C. v. C.R.C.

Indian R.C. v. Recreio

South China v. K.C.C.

M.B.K. v. Nippon Club.

"C" Division.

R.A.O.C. v. Hong Kong C.C.

Recreio-1 v. Recreio-2.

Kowloon C.C. v. R.A.M.C.

Nippon v. K.R.M.Q.

C.R.C.-2 v. Kowloon Indians.

Civil Service v. Y.M.C.A.

K.C.C. Teams.

The following have been selected to represent the K.C.C. in their league fixtures to-morrow:—

"A" division: versus M.B.K. on the K.C.C. ground at 4:30:—E. C. Fincher and S. E. Green, Wm. Gittins and E. F. Fincher, A. W. Ramsay and F. Wheeler.

"B" Division: versus S.C.A.A. on S.C.A.A. ground at 4:30:—Capt. J. P. Murray and J. S. Smith, W. Brown and J. N. Owen, C. J. Taechi and A. N. Other.

"C" Division: versus R.A.M.C. on K.C.C. ground at 4:30:—C. H. Atkins and K. A. Carstensen, P. M. Pinguet and A. E. Guest, C. W. E. Bishop and Geo. Lee.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

"A" Division.

P. W. L. Pts.

Hong Kong C.C. 3 3 0 6

Chinese R.C. 2 2 0 4

M.B.K. 2 1 1 2

University 2 1 1 2

Craigengower C.C. 3 1 2 2

Indian R.C. 2 0 2 0

Kowloon C.C. 2 0 2 0

"B" Division.

P. W. L. Pts.

Recreio 4 4 0 8

South China A.A. 3 3 0 6

Chinese R.C. 3 3 0 6

Hong Kong C.C. 2 2 0 4

Indian R.C. 4 2 2 4

Nippon 2 1 1 2

University 2 1 1 2

Engineers 2 0 2 0

M.B.K. 3 0 3 0

Kowloon C.C. 3 0 3 0

Craigengower C.C. 4 0 4 0

"C" Division.

P. W. L. Pts.

Chinese R.C.-2 4 4 0 8

Chinese R.C.-1 3 3 0 6

Recreio-2 3 3 0 6

Kowloon C.C. 4 3 1 6

South China A.A. 2 2 0 4

Civil Service C.C. 3 2 1 4

R.A.M.C. 3 2 1 4

Kennedy-rd. M.Q. 4 2 2 4

R.A.O.C. 5 2 3 4

Hong Kong C.C. 2 1 2 4

Nippon 2 1 1 2

Y.M.C.A. 5 1 4 2

Recreio-1 3 0 3 0

Indian R.C. 4 0 4 0

Kowloon I.T.C. 5 0 5 0

EASY FOR KENT.**WOOLLEY AND FREEMAN SHINE.****WARWICKS SWAMPED.**

London, Yesterday.

Kent beat Warwick by an innings and 294.

Kent 510 for 6 declared (Hardinge 205, Woolley 156, Ames 109).

Warwick 119 (Woolley 4 for 26, Freeman 6 for 51) and 108 (Woolley 6 for 52 and Freeman 4 for 37).—Reuter.

Sunday, June 17.—South China v. Y.M.B.A.

Saturday, June 23.—Klora v. S.C. Scouts.

Sunday, June 24.—Y.M.B.A. v. China Athletic.

Saturday, June 30.—Klora v. China Athletic.

Sunday, July 1st.—Y.M.B.A. v. St. Joseph.

Saturday, July 7.—Klora v. St. Joseph.

Sunday, July 8.—South China v. China Athletic.

Saturday, July 14.—S.C. Scouts v. St. Joseph.

Sunday, July 15.—Klora v. Y.M.B.A.

Saturday, July 21.—South China v. St. Joseph.

Sunday, July 22.—S.C. Scouts v. Y.M.B.A.

Saturday, July 28.—South China v. S.C. Scouts.

Sunday, July 29.—St. Joseph v. China Athletic.

This provides for a double header every Saturday and Sunday afternoon. The Junior Division is to start their game at 2 o'clock and the Senior Division at 4 o'clock every week-end.

The Senior Division game between the Philippines and the Sacramento should be of particular interest as it will be the first trial of the new Philippines line-up which is reputed to have been considerably strengthened by talent brought out from Manila.

Following is the Filipino line-up

against the U.S.S. "Sacramento" on

Sunday. Several players from the

Recreio and Japanese Clubs have

joined the Club:—

C.F.—Y. Kusano.

IB.—T. Leonard.

C.—Y. Hachiuma.

P.—V. Zafra.

S.S.—I. Murata.

2B.—D. Alvaras.

R.F.—V. Fernandez.

3B.—J. Curream.

Substitutes:—A. Alvaras,

Delgado and M. Rull.

In the second division East Point visit Taikoo and ought to win. McTavish, one of their skips has gone and I hear that Skipper Lee is also going soon, which means that they will not be nearly as strong. They have lots of material but experience at the helm is what counts in the long run. Saturday's score will tell me a lot. Civil Service I notice are standing by the team that won last week and they ought to account for Craigengower's second string. They are a very strong combination and if they can beat Club de Recreio "A" on the "Quatorze Juillet" they ought to come out top at the end of the season. Kowloon Bowling Green seconds entertain their neighbours and ought to win. However I hear that the first team of the Bowlers has collared some of their second team and that may weaken their chances. They have like some of the valley Clubs a great many players to choose from and are to be treated with caution.

Several interesting matches were

played off in the open champion-

ship during the week and we will

soon be able to spot winners.

Shots For and Against.

For Agt. Up Dn.

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Kowloon C.C. 125 115 10 0

Kowloon D.R.C. 192 181 11 2

Taikoo R.C. 182 187 0 2

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THAT INTERVAL.

PITY THE POOR
PLAYGOER.

[By Denis Mackail.]

What shall defend the interval?—

Timon of Athens, II. 2.

If you have only heard of me as a novelist, or if you have never heard of me at all, then perhaps I should begin by recital of my qualifications for appearing on this page. Know, then, all men by these presents, that I have in my day been professionally employed as a scene painter, scene shifter, a stage manager, a business manager. I had to count all the counterfoils of your tickets while I was on that job, and I don't think my right thumb has ever been the same since—a critic, a playwright, a collaborator, and even a lyric writer. The musty fastnesses beyond the iron door hold very little mystery for me, and my respect for the names which appear in electric lights and on the sides of omnibuses is tempered by a considerable knowledge of how their owners can behave in their more private moments. Apart from an occasion when the curtain rose before I was expecting it, and forced me to assume an inconspicuous role in a stage crowd, I have never actually trodden the boards. But there's very little else that I haven't done in the theatre at one time or another.

Do you know what a brail line is? Or a tormentor? Or a rostrum or a baby spot, or a French flat? Well, I do. Have you ever heard the true story of the part which was played by four different people at one performance? Well, I have, and a very good story it is. But I'm not going to tell it you now.

The Patient Public.

I am going, on the contrary, to do something much more surprising. I'm going to fling all my technical qualifications to the winds, and fill the rest of this column simply and solely as a playgoer who, in these days, almost invariably pays for his seat. Henceforward I am a member of the vast and patient public, and it is on their behalf that I want to complain about the intervals.

I have always, from a mere child, disliked the intervals between the acts of a play, though when I was a mere child I used to think that there was some reason for this succession of blank and boring patches which I should perhaps appreciate as I grew older. But I have grown older now, and they come to me as a worse affliction than ever. By all means, I say, let the scenery be changed if the action requires it, and I will confess frankly that my heart always sinks when I open a programme and discover that it is never to be changed at all. By all means let the actors and actresses put on different clothes, if it is necessary, and recover their breath if they have been fighting or shouting or otherwise exhausting themselves for my delight.

But while all this happens on the other side of the curtain, must I really sit and reflect on my sins for a period which is humorously described as ten minutes, but extends far oftener to a quarter of an hour? Have I really come here for no better purpose than to do absolutely nothing at all? Can these two, three, or four uncomfortable recesses really assist the progress and interpretation of the drama, or have any effect except to drive me and a lot of other people into the cinemas?

Unanswered Questions.

I don't answer these questions, because by this time you either agree with me or you don't. But I may tell you openly, and I hope some of the London managers are listening, that I do not go to a theatre for any of the following reasons. I do not pay to get so as to drink, to eat sweets, to consume ices, to walk about draughty corridors, or to talk to my friends.

Still less do I go there to listen to irrelevant music being performed to the accompaniment of a disturbing babel. Or even, strange as it may appear, to read what Miss Asterisk Blank would do if she were Prime Minister for a day, or to solve cross-word puzzles and acrobatics.

I go there for the moments when the curtain is up, and during every moment when it is down I and the people round me are losing the interest and illusion which it is the theatre's business to provide. Some of us are more acutely conscious of this than others, but it is true, in greater or less degree, for all. We should raise no end of a howl if we bought a book—which a few of us sometimes do—and found fifteen blank pages between every chapter. Yet, though we could skip these, there is no means that I have yet discovered of skipping those intolerable intervals.

We low-brows have very little regret for the old Globe Theatre, where a number of well-known plays were first staged more than 300 years ago. We certainly don't want to stand up in the open air, we are greatly attached to many of our actresses, and we should be miserable without our lighting effects and our more or less elaborate scenery. I don't see, either, that there is any need for us to be ashamed of this attitude, for all these things represent the kind of progress which it is impossible for the human race to avoid. Nothing was ever gained, surely, by reverting to conscious archaism, but at least in those days they knew better than to keep breaking off for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour at a time.

The Ancient Way.

They simply had to keep your attention at the old Globe Theatre, and in their curious and old-fashioned way they did it by going on with the play. It still seems to me, with all my affection for tip-up, upholstered seats and footlights and grease-paint, that in one very important respect I should have been better off as a playgoer three hundred years ago in the banks of the Thames, or twenty-five hundred years ago in the great theatre of Dionysus. My programme might not have been so entertaining, and the bar-profits—for other people—might not have been so high; but I should have been getting a continuity of illusion which only one theatre is trying to give me to-day.

I'm speaking, of course, of "The Trial of Mary Dugan," though perhaps even here I am not really getting more than a compromise. The curtain never fails during this play, but the action is suspended, and a disturbing element of chocolate and lemonade goes some way towards reminding us where we really are—which, I am utterly convinced, is in the theatre's principal job to make us forget.

Nevertheless, I like to think that I detect a ray of hope in this play. For it is the author's technique that has come to our assistance, and it is to the technique of other authors that we must look, I feel, for any real relief. Believe me that the more difficult a play is to write the easier it is to sit through; and the more a dramatist yields to the stern conventions of his craft, the more freedom shall he ultimately gain for his ideas.

Won't somebody else, please, give us a play—it needn't be longer than any of Shakespeare's, and I'm not asking for it to be as good—that will go right through without any intervals at all? That will admit us again to the country of which, thanks to those abominable interruptions, many of us have only had rare glimpses—since that first pantomime when the rest of the audience was still part of the magic?

We want, desperately, to believe in your stories. You have no idea how far we will go to meet you, if only you let us. But don't leave it too late, for pity's sake, or one playgoer, at least, will have given up playgoing for good.

LONDON CONCERTS.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY.

London, May 2.

If one were asked to name the chief characteristic of the orchestra playing in Queen's Hall last night one night well hesitate before lighting upon the word or the phrase that would do justice alike to its defects and its qualities. The occasion was the last concert of the Philharmonic season, with Sir Hamilton Harty as guest-conductor. It was not first-class playing, and the fault was not the conductor's nor to be quite fair was it the orchestra's. Only the wretched conditions of rehearsal ruling to-day can be blamed if our best orchestras must perpetually play below their own best possible form.

Actually the various performances were immensely vital, thanks to the magnetic gifts of the conductor, who worked exceedingly hard; all they lacked was what further rehearsal would have brought: the precision of phrasing, the spiritual unanimity, the delicacy of nuance associated only with first-class playing. And the programme was well worth it. It began with a symphonic entr'acte from Berlioz's last work, "Les Troyens à Carthage"; Schubert's epic Symphony in C (sometimes called No. 10); and, after the interval, Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben." Rhythm was the predominating virtue in the execution of each.

Not once in that long and glorious work of Schubert was there an authentic pianissimo, and there were too many loose ends where they seemed least excusable. Curiously enough, the most satisfactory of the three was the most difficult—"Ein Heldenleben." This, on the whole, was a brilliant achievement in the circumstances. The strepitous "battlefield" was full of thrills.

—H. H.

Harold Samuel.

There was a time when it could be said with some semblance of truth that the musical sympathies of the average Englishman were limited to Handel and Mendelssohn. No such charge can be uttered at present, since Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner enjoy a vogue at least as great as Handel and certainly greater than Mendelssohn's. This widening of our sympathies, the greater power of enjoying good things wherever they are found, is the outcome of the inspired work of such men as Mr. Harold Samuel and a few other interpreters of genius.

Their public performances are lessons of interest to all musicians, for their excellence is due in great part to the application of common principles. We left the Aeolian Hall yesterday thinking not of the very considerable merits of the performer, but of the extraordinary beauty he had revealed in familiar music. Only when we ask why Mr. Samuel's readings delight us more than that of others we realise how great his gifts are and how solid is his musicianship. The basis of it all is an impeccable sense of rhythm; then comes his phrasing, which elucidates the meaning and importance of every sentence. Last is the technical ability which enables him to translate his conceptions into music. It takes a great deal of technical skill to make the Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue the flawless thing Mr. Samuel makes of it. But he was equally admirable in the Prelude of the Partita in B flat major, the germ of which is familiar to all students of Bach.

—F. B.

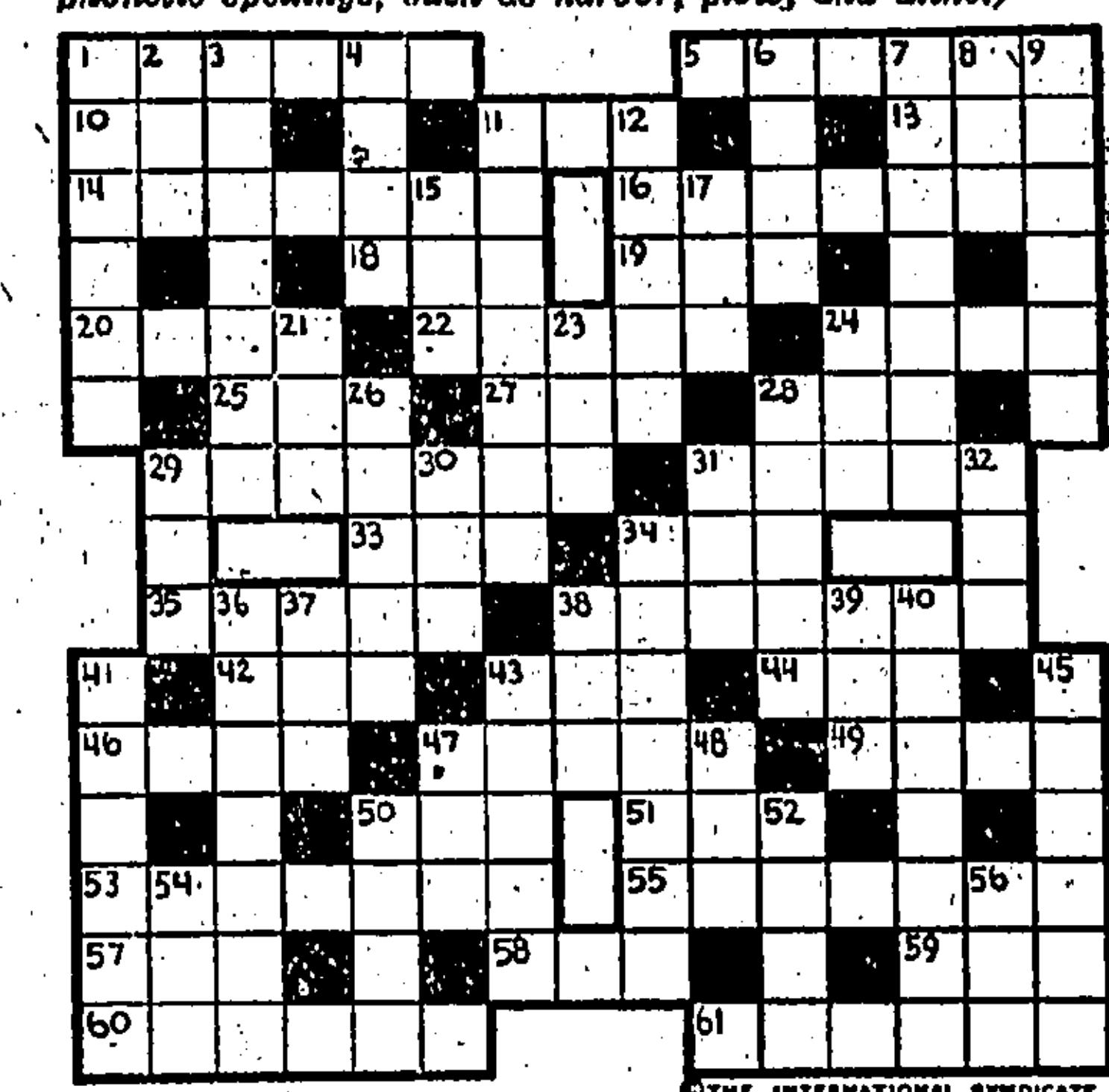
Valentine Aksarova.

Mme. Aksarova, with the pulsating aid of M. Boris Popov of the Opéra Comique, gave a very enjoyable evening of Russian music at the Royal Hall last night. She was somewhat handicapped by a

(Continued on Page 11.)

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



© THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)		VERTICAL (Cont.)	
1-A famous American trapper and hunter	23-Interaction	22-Preface Under	24-A Swiss
5-A song used to music	25-The first year's	25-mathematician and physicist	26-A premium
10-Girl's name	26-Certain fruits	27-Possessive pronoun	28-Flowed
11-The kernel of	27-To roll	29-To rest	30-A small stream
12-an ear of	31-Aspirin	32-South American game bird	33-Once given to the pleasures of the table
13-To roll	33-A small French coin	34-Advance guard of an army	35-Advance
14-W's famous shrine and groto is in S. W. France?	34-The yolk of an egg	36-A receptacle	37-A receptacle
15-Situated off the axis	35-To instruct	38-To awab	39-To awab
16-A man for animals	36-To weigh down	40-An essential part	41-A saint and archbishop of Canterbury
17-Middle	37-Lyric (abbr.)	42-Equality of value	43-A South American mountain range
20-Music	38-Born (French)	44-Equally of value	45-Ascends
21-Wind-instrument	39-B-Horn	45-The yolk of an egg	46-A small island
22-Dull, protracted pains	40-Concealed	46-To tilt	47-Religious
24-A storage pit for fodder	41-Fixes. Wrong	48-Robust	49-Religious
25-A diminutive suffix	42-Rough in sound	50-The Greek long E	51-The Greek long E
27-A tobacco pipe (slang)	43-Advantage arising from distribution	52-Highest note in Guido's scale	53-To things
28-A kind of sweet cake	44-Intersection	54-6	55-6
29-An ancient district of Asia Minor	45-Green garnet	56-Storage in millions and millions of gallons	57-6
31-Of subdued color	46-Profx. Through	57-1927 1928	58-1927 1928
33-A varnish gum	47-The yolk of an egg	58-1927 1928	59-1927 1928
34-A metal	48-The mind or soul	59-1927 1928	60-1927 1928
35-A number	49-The Greek long E	60-1927 1928	61-1927 1928
36-Asphalt	50-The Greek long E	62-1927 1928	63-1927 1928
37-Equality of value	51-The Greek long E	64-1927 1928	65-1927 1928
42-Equality of value	52-The Greek long E	66-1927 1928	67-1927 1928

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

FACE	MOSS	WATER
TORAH	DIANA	WORKS
FORMS	STAID	LEVEL
INGOTS	VERILY	1927 1928
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LONDON CONCERTS.

(Continued from Page 10.)
cold, for which she was brave enough not to ask the indulgence of her audience.

Notwithstanding she sang the affective music Tchaikowsky given to Tatiana in the last act of "Eugene Onegin" in a way that did justice to its lyrical and dramatic qualities, and in various Russian songs she showed considerable interpretative power. Her lovely diction was one of the features of her singing.

Boris Popov, who joined with her in the scene from "Eugene Onegin" and in the duet from "Prince Igor," besides singing a group of songs, is an artist of quite unusual calibre. A first-rate baritone, he evoked an enthusiasm from his audience that was thoroughly deserved. More finished singing of its kind one could not hope to hear.

—H. E. W.

Miss Esther Dale.

No ordinary pluck and nerve may surely be claimed for any singer who, less than two days after being in a serious motor accident, can face an audience and carry through a more or less exacting programme. It was in these circumstances that Miss Esther Dale asked for the indulgence of her hearers at the Wigmore Hall last night, and they could hardly have failed to make every recognition of the courage she displayed even had her singing shown obvious traces of an exceptional ordeal.

As a fact, however, although there were inequalities in her work, they were never of a kind or degree to afford ground for serious fault-finding, and did not amount really to much more than an indication that, as so often happens even with singers of experience, Miss Dale chose some songs better suited to her gifts than others. But even so, she was able to show a fairly wide range of accomplishment, as of interpretative sympathy, in a programme by no means hackneyed. She was equal to the florid phrases of Bach's "Komm in mein Herzenhaus"—a pretty severe test, particularly at the beginning of a recital—and her good breath control enabled her to sustain easily and smoothly the long-drawn melodic lines of Schubert's "Im Abendrot."

In one or two of her German songs occasional over-emphasis of a word produced a forte that was hard in quality, but such lapses were very few. These, however, were not the only moments when one gathered the impression that this singer's voice, though of ample natural volume, makes its chief appeal in songs that call for no exercise of that power. Miss Daisy Bucktrout gave her on the whole, discriminating support at the piano.

—E. K.

A Pupils' Concert.

An informal invitation concert by pupils of the Maria Levinskaya Piano-foce College, proved once again at 2, Leinster-gardens, yesterday afternoon, that all things may eventually be possible where the young idea has the will to conquer firmly implanted. It mattered little in many of these efforts by small pianists whose toes scarcely reached the pedals, that a few wrong notes crept up here and there. What was far more to the point was the self-evident fact that the playing in general met difficulties bravely and with the confidence begotten of complete assurance.

It is possible that too much stress was occasionally placed upon mere brilliance—as, for example, in the "Gopak" contributed by one of the more advanced players—while a parody of Debussy is scarcely a suitable exercise to foster understanding of that distinctive genius. On the whole, however, the recital served its purpose in indicating that technique is not being developed at the expense of more musical attributes.

—C. D. G.

"Plays, Players, Playhouses," a book by Irma Kraft, dealing with the international drama of to-day, and recently published in New York, has the additional advantage of containing an introduction by George Arliss. In it he says: "There is only one reason why I regret being an actor. It is that I cannot have the theatre as a hobby apart from my routine of business. The love of the theatre is in the very heart of the great majority of people, and I can imagine no more delightful recreation than the study of the drama from its most intimate subtleties far out to its broadest fields."

WHEN YOUR LITTLE ONE HAS COLIC.

Colic is a common complaint with little children, due to gas in the stomach and bowels. The child cries out suddenly, refuses to be quieted, and draws the legs up close to the body. Sometimes colic is accompanied by nausea, vomiting and fever.

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They contain not a single atom of narcotic or other injurious ingredients, are guaranteed absolutely pure and safe for the youngest or most delicate infant. Sold by chemists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 50, Kiang-ssu Road, Shanghai.

Mrs. Frank Worthington writes: "I gather a good deal of curiosity has been awakened by the title, 'I.D.B.' of my husband's new play, which I am producing at the Aldwych on the afternoon of Thursday, the 31st inst., in aid of St. George's Hospital. May I explain that these initials represent 'Illicit Diamond Buying,' a well-known phrase to people who have been in Africa, and who have made their fortunes thereby?"

BEAUTY FOR ALL.

"FINE ACHIEVEMENT OF
MODERN CIVILISATION."

A SOCIAL NECESSITY.

Among the many fine achievements of modern civilisation, women, we are told, are most grateful for the discovery on the part of plastic and cosmetic surgeons and electro-therapists that it is possible to beautify all those who can afford the time and money necessary for treatment. Beauty, it appears, is no longer the exclusive privilege of the few, but a social necessity. It is legitimate to doubt whether, in a world composed exclusively of Helens, anyone would

launch a dozen, much less a thousand, ships on behalf of any of them, but we are as yet in no danger of reaching that high standard. What must dishearten the beauty-seeker is the strange fact that when she has gone to all the trouble, and for all men know, torture, of having her face lifted, dropped, or otherwise changed for the better, the male, for whom she endures all this, is singularly untouched by her act of devotion. Hamlet disapproved of Ophelia's attempt to improve upon the fact that Providence provided for her. Steelo and Addison laughed at sex which could attach importance to the location of a patch, and Lord Justice Scruton paraphrases Hamlet's very words. Man has always disapproved of artifice in the face.

The truth is, however, ungallant it may appear to confess it, that men regard women with much less concentration and appreciation than are bestowed by women upon themselves. The pencilled eyebrows and delicately artificial tints on an unnaturally smooth surface either escape a man's notice altogether or annoy him. If his wife entirely rearranges the mode of dressing her hair the odds are against his noticing any change. Women may believe, but no man, that had Cleopatra's nose been a millimetre shorter or longer the history of the world would have been different. Probably Mary Antony was never even cognisant of its shape. Luckily for the beauty specialists, what a man thinks makes no difference to a woman. She will continue to change her face as she pleases. — London "Daily Telegraph."

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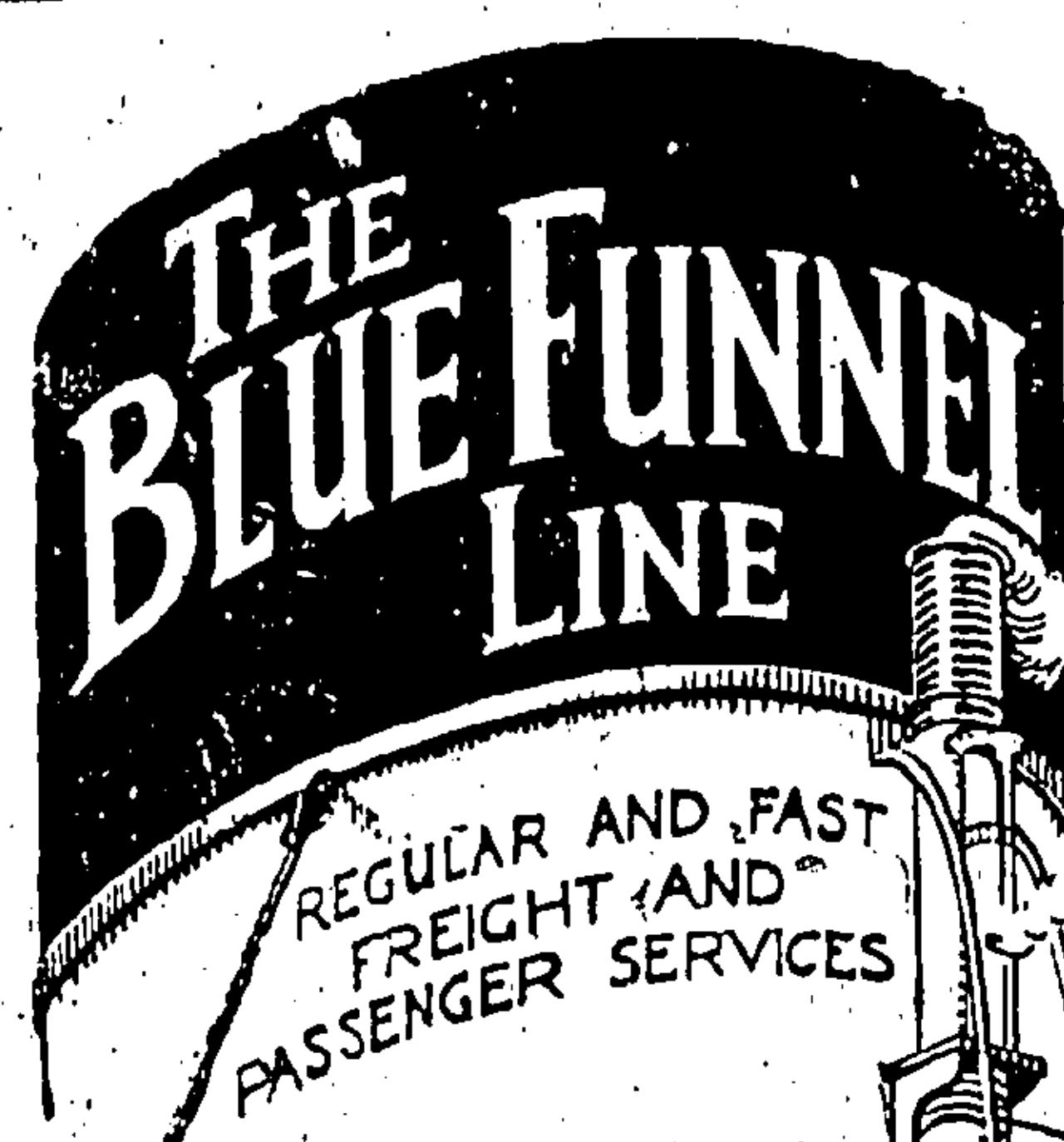
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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1928.



LONDON SERVICE.

"DIONED" 29th June Miln, Castle on Lion, Rdans, & Ilburg
 "HECTOR" 11th July Marsilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
 "HERCULIS" 24th July Marsilles, London, Rotterdam & Haarlem

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ONERA" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "RIHEXON" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 "TYNTADELIA" 23rd June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
 "PROTEUS" 14th July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"HELENUS" 29th June New York, Boston & Baltimore
 "DARDANUS" 27th July Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 11th July Singapore, Marseilles & London
 "AENAS" 4th Sept. 19th July Marseilles, Marseilles & London

OUTWARD SERVICE.

"ANTIOCHUS" 20th June Shanghai, Taku & Dairen
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Commencing 12th June the radiotelegraphic rate between Hong Kong and Canton is reduced to 20 cents (Hong Kong currency) per word. No charges will be payable by addressees at either end.

INWARD MAIIS.

From Saturday, June 16. For
 U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai Pres. Hayes
 Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers)
 London, 17th May Sui Sang
 Shanghai and Swatow Sunning
 Shanghai Hupeh
 Straits Talamba
 MONDAY, JUNE 18. For
 U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai Pres. Jackson
 Shanghai and Europe via Siberia Trave
 Manila President Pierce
 TUESDAY, JUNE 19. For
 Japan Tango Maru
 Japan and Shanghai General Metzinger
 U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai Korea Maru
 Saigon Ahngers
 THURSDAY, JUNE 21. For
 Australia and Manila Aki Maru
 Shanghai Ranpura
 U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai Pres. Taft
 MONDAY, JUNE 25. For
 Straits Atsuta Maru
 Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai Empress of Russia

OUTWARD MAIIS.

For Friday, June 15. Per
 Haiphong Tonkin 3.30 p.m.
 Sam Shui and Wuchow Kwong Hung 3.30 p.m.
 Java via Sourabaya Bendaran 5 p.m.
 Shanghai and Europe via Siberia Szechuan 6 p.m.
 Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,
 E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe
 via Marseilles—due Marseilles,
 16th July. K.P.O. Registration
 4.30 p.m. Letters (June 16th) 9
 a.m. G.P.O. Registration (June
 16th) 8.45 a.m. Letters (June
 16th) 9.30 a.m. Kitano Maru
 SATURDAY, JUNE 16. For
 Swatow Fooshing 1.30 p.m.
 Manila Pres. Hayes 5 p.m.
 Amoy Anking 5 p.m.
 Bangkok via Swatow Kalgan 9 a.m.
 MONDAY, JUNE 18. For
 Amoy Sui Sang 9.30 a.m.
 Swatow Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
 Amoy Suning 4.30 p.m.
 Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A.,
 Canada, C. & S. America and
 Europe via San Francisco—due
 San Francisco, 11th July and
 Europe via Siberia, Paree, 5
 p.m. Registration 5 p.m. Letters
 (June 18th) 8.30 a.m. President Pierce
 TUESDAY, JUNE 19. For
 Haiphong, Pakhol and Haiphong Tean 8.30 a.m.

Correspondence bearing name only.

NO NEWS!

"Italy's" Crew Still
 Unrescued.

FRENCH HYDROPLANE.

To Be Placed At Amundsen's
 Disposal To Aid In Search.

Paris, Yesterday. The French Trans-Atlantic hydroplane with Major Guibaud has been officially placed at the disposal of Amundsen for the search of General Nobile. Guibaud will leave on Saturday for Bergen—Havas.

The "Braganza" Sets Out.

King's Bay, Yesterday. The steamer "Braganza," which has been chartered by the Italian Government to go to the aid of the "Italy's" crew, has departed to meet the steamer "Hobby" at the end of the Strait of Hinlopen.

The "Braganza" will take aeroplanes aboard for North Cape and the airmen will be assisted by dog teams which will set out with food supplies in their search for the three members of the "Italy's" crew who are trying to make their way by land.

The success of the plans will depend on the condition of the ice. —Reuter.

TEA PLANTING.

T.U.C. REPORT BLUNDERS AS
 TO ASSAM.

"NOT A VESTIGE OF TRUTH."

London, Yesterday. The Trade Union Congressmen's reference to the Assam tea plantations has evoked a strong protest from the Indian Tea Association. The secretary has written to the T.U.C. declaring that he understands the delegation did not visit any tea gardens in Assam owned or managed by Europeans.

Presumably the strictures are directed against Indian controlled estates, but even so the Association does not believe that there is a vestige of truth in it. The Secretary declares that after a few years' work the native workers amass sufficient funds to take up lands of the Church had all been settled by Parliament. They could not be altered without an Act of Parliament. He and his supporters asked Parliament to reject the new Prayer Book because they believed it made easier rather than more difficult to swing back to pre-reformation ideas.

A trough of low pressure extends from Tongking to S.W. Japan with depressions at each extremity.

SLATER'S APPEAL.

LEFT IN HANDS OF HIS
 LAWYERS.

London, Yesterday. Oscar Slater is reported to have decided to abandon his appeal, as a sequel to the ruling of the High Court in Edinburgh on the 9th instant that he would not be allowed to give evidence.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who for many years has championed Slater's cause, stated in an interview that Slater was terribly disappointed that he was not allowed to give evidence.

Sir Arthur expressed the opinion that Slater's brain was almost turned by what he had undergone, and he (Sir Arthur) was making every effort to induce Slater to change his mind regarding the abandonment of the appeal.

Meanwhile, Slater's counsel, interviewed, denied knowledge of his new decision.

"Unreservedly."

The appeal is to proceed, the applicant having agreed to leave the case unreservedly in the hands of his advisers. —Reuter.

MR. E. PANKHURST.

WELL-KNOWN "SUFFRAGETTE"
 PASSES AWAY.

The death is announced of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

[Mrs. Pankhurst, who was the widow of R. M. Pankhurst, LL.D., barrister-at-law, Manchester, was the mother of the notorious Women's suffragist leaders, Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst. Mrs. Pankhurst was founder and treasurer of the W.S.P.U., and an active Suffragist.]

PRINCE KUNI.

Assassination Attempt
 in Formosa.

DAGGER THROWN.

Chauffeur Hit; Governor Tenders
 His Resignation.

TOKYO, YESTERDAY.

The ban has been lifted on the news of the apparent attempt to assassinate Prince Kuni, the Emperor's father-in-law.

It appears the assailant is a young Korean who threw a dagger at the car, in which the Prince was seated while carrying out a military inspection in Formosa.

The dagger struck the chauffeur but did not wound him. Investigation failed to reveal either a motive for the crime or whether it was instigated. In the meantime the Governor of Formosa has submitted his resignation but the Government has not yet decided whether to accept. —Reuter.

PRAYER BOOK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

in this book. Nor was this merely a domestic matter of the Church of England. Sir William reviewed the history of the Prayer Book which, he pointed out, was originally set up and

FINE TO CLOUDY.

E. or variable winds, moderate, fine to cloudy, is the official weather forecast until noon tomorrow.

A trough of low pressure extends from Tongking to S.W. Japan with depressions at each extremity.

Presumably the strictures are directed against Indian controlled estates, but even so the Association does not believe that there is a vestige of truth in it. The Secretary declares that after a few years' work the native workers amass sufficient funds to take up lands of the Church had all been settled by Parliament. They could not be altered without an Act of Parliament. He and his supporters asked Parliament to reject the new Prayer Book because they believed it made easier rather than more difficult to swing back to pre-reformation ideas.

A trough of low pressure extends from Tongking to S.W. Japan with depressions at each extremity.

Defendant said that it was as the result of sudden temptation that he pawned them, having no money at the time.

"I think the defendant is a gambler and did this to raise money to pay his debts," said Sergeant Motheram.

SINGULAR CASE.

WAS DEFENDANT LUCKY OR
 UNLUCKY?

"This is a very singular case," said Mr. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when a Chinese was charged with picking the pocket and extracting money from a person, who was one of a crowd watching a "side show" in Shanghai-street, yesterday, afternoon.

Sergeant Motheram said that the Chinese constable, who arrested defendant, saw him pick the man's pocket, and when the accused saw the constable coming towards him he ran. But the constable caught him. He was taken to the station, where \$4 was found on his person.

Being single handed at the time, the constable could not now find the man from whom the money was stolen, so that this morning no one appeared as complainant.

As no one verified the constable's statement and as the defendant denied it, His Worship said that he could not charge the accused on the evidence given. Defendant was accordingly discharged.

STORE'S CLAIM.

DEFENDING SOLICITOR IN
 HOSPITAL

At the Summary Court this morning, Mr. A. el Arculli mentioned on behalf of Mr. J. M. Remedios, who was stated to be in hospital, a case in which Harry Ah Fong is defendant in a claim brought by the French Store for \$235.

Mr. Arculli said that Mr. Remedios who was for the defence, had received no further instructions.

Mr. Marton, who appeared for the French Store, applied for the case to be taken in Chambers tomorrow morning.

The application was granted.

London, Yesterday. The House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Cotton Industry Bill. —Reuter.

"FREE" RUSSIA.

Soviet Again on
 Warpath.

MORE INTOLERANCE.

Drastic Steps Against Religious
 Bodies: What is Feared.

Riga, Yesterday.

The Soviet has forbidden religious communities to organise classes or meetings of women and children for needlework, singing, lectures or "other ostensibly harmless purposes," and the Government is closing all public reading rooms and libraries belonging to religious bodies. —Reuter.

TEMPTATION.

WHY HE PAWNED HIS WIFE'S
 FRIEND'S JEWELLERY.

SIX WEEKS' JAIL.

For the theft of two head dress bands, and a pair of gold bangles from a Chinese woman, residing at Shanghai-street, a Chinese was this morning sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, at the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr. Schofield.

The complainant was a friend of the defendant's wife, and it appears that she placed the jewellery in the charge of defendant's wife to look after it. The complainant paid periodical visits to defendant's house to see that all was right. However, on Tuesday on going to the house, she found that the jewellery was missing. The defendant failing to give an appropriate answer to her inquiries, complainant notified the police.

On searching defendant, there were found three pawn shop tickets in his pockets which proved to be for the jewellery. One head dress band was pawned for \$40, the other for \$22, and the pair of gold bangles for \$25.

Defendant said that it was as the result of sudden temptation that he pawned them, having no money at the time.

"I think the defendant is a gambler and did this to raise money to pay his debts," said Sergeant Motheram.

WORLD.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

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Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

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